



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Washington, D.C., 20460

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: 2005-07 National Program Manager (NPM) Guidance to Regions

FROM: Susan B. Hazen /s/
Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator

TO: OPPTS Regional Division Directors I-X

I am pleased to transmit the final *OPPTS National Program Manager Guidance* (2005-07). This guidance is the result of a participatory dialogue with the Regions, States and Tribes. Thank you for your assistance in the process and I trust that you see that the comments that OPPTS received from the Regions, States and Tribes have had a significant impact upon the final shape of our NPM guidance. The guidance also strengthens our ability to measure for results and supports the Administrator's principle of a "*better way*." Accomplishing the objectives identified in the NPM guidance also supports the achievement of the many specific programs presented in the Administrator's *500 Day Plan*.

The OPPTS NPM Guidance for 2005-07 addresses the critical Regional activities that are directed at achieving the goals for environmental and public health protection contained in the Agency's Strategic Architecture. Included in the Guidance are priority program areas that were identified by the Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP), the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT) and the Regions.

OPP's *Regional Performance Priorities* include (1) Pesticides & Endangered Species, (2) Pesticide Worker Safety and (3) FQPA/ Strategic Agricultural Initiative (SAI). Acting on a request from the Regions, the Pesticides & Water Resource Protection program was added to the priority program list. OPPT's *Regional Performance Priorities* include critical activities within Lead, Pollution Prevention, PCB's, Asbestos, HPV/ VCCEP and Mercury programs. OPPT asks the Regions to pay particular attention to the critical areas of Lead and Pollution Prevention. These performance priorities align with the Agency's new five-goal Strategic Plan Architecture and are focused in Goals 2, 4 and five.

In addition, OPPTS recognizes that cross-cutting considerations like the *Tribal, Environmental Justice* (EJ) and *Children's Health* programs should be factored into the implementation strategies for program priorities. OPPTS programs understand that, on a region-by-region basis, the priorities highlighted in the guidance will require some flexibility in order to accommodate Regional, State, Tribal and local concerns. We will continue to foster innovation and to re-engineer the way we work together to establish common directions for our programs. OPPTS remains committed to this partnership process and believes that our mutual efforts will focus and strengthen our activities in the field. I look forward to our continued collaboration on solving the many environmental challenges that we face now and in the future.

Attachments

cc: Deputy Regional Administrators
OPPTS Regional Branch Chiefs
Assistant Administrators

**National Program Manager Guidance to Regions
Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances (OPPTS)
FY 2005-2007**

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INTRODUCTION & EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The OPPTS NPM Guidance for 2005-2007 addresses the critical Regional activities that are directed at achieving the goals for environmental and public health protection contained in the Agency's Strategic Architecture. Included in the Guidance are priority program areas that were identified by the Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP), the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT) and the Regions.

OPP's *Regional Performance Priorities* include (1) Pesticides & Endangered Species, (2) Pesticide Worker Safety and (3) FQPA/ Strategic Agricultural Initiative (SAI). Acting on a request from the Regions, the Pesticides & Water Resource Protection program was added to the priority program list. OPPT's *Regional Performance Priorities* include critical activities within Lead, Pollution Prevention, PCB's, Asbestos, HPV/ VCCEP and Mercury programs. OPPT asks the Regions to pay particular attention to the critical areas of Lead and Pollution Prevention. These performance priorities align with the Agency's new five-goal Strategic Plan Architecture and are focused in Goals 2, 4 and 5. The priorities also contribute to the accomplishment of the *Administrator's 500 Day Plan*.

OPPTS will soon finalize a five-year *Tribal Strategic Plan* that identifies priority activities for strengthening environmental and health protection in Indian Country and other tribal areas including Alaska. Beginning in FY 2005, the Regions are asked to participate in the development of an annual tribal activities plan called for in the Strategic Plan. Regions are also asked to continue their efforts to build relationships with the Tribes which serve to strengthen Tribal capacity and infrastructure. Further, Regions are asked to encourage staff and management to participate in the *Working Effectively with Tribal Governments* training seminar to enhance their ability to work with our tribal partners. In addition to the Tribal program, OPPTS recognizes that cross-cutting considerations such as *Environmental Justice* (EJ) and *Children's Health* should be factored into the implementation approaches for program priorities.

In another important arena, OPPTS has constituted and convened two meetings of the *National Pollution Prevention and Toxics Advisory Committee (NPPTAC)*, a FACA intended to provide broad advice and guidance concerning the direction and content of a wide variety of OPPTS programs. NPPTAC may recommend actions that will materially affect this Guidance. Any adjustments to the Guidance will be made as part of the overall planning/ budgeting/ accountability process. Following are highlights of the key components of the OPPTS Guidance.

PESTICIDES & ENDANGERED SPECIES

OPPTS is collaborating with FWS and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to improve our efforts to protect endangered species. We will be working to identify changes to existing policies, regulations, and the regulatory processes that will enhance protection of endangered species with minimal impact on food producers and pesticide users. EPA is also strengthening endangered species risk assessment/effects determinations processes as well as implementation protection efforts in the field. These efforts will be closely monitored and include

a plan to measure outcomes.

PESTICIDE WORKER SAFETY PROGRAMS (Worker Protection, Pesticide Applicator Certification & Training, and Outreach to Health Care Providers)

OPPTS will collaborate with States/Tribes, other federal agencies, industry groups, trade organizations, advocacy groups, community-based organizations, the regulated community and other program stakeholders on efforts to improve the health, safety and protection of pesticide workers. This includes agricultural workers, private applicators (farmers) and their family members working around pesticides, pest control operators, pesticide mixers/loaders/handlers, and the full range of other workers that may work with or around pesticides. EPA will strive to assure the protection and safety of pesticide workers by making a number of regulatory program improvements and enhancements, and by working with States/Tribes and our other regulatory partners to ensure the regulated community is in full compliance with applicable regulations that are designed to protect pesticide workers. EPA will also work to improve pesticide worker health and safety through: compliance assistance to the regulated community; outreach/education programs; pesticide safety training programs; community-based grant programs; risk-based targeting approaches; outreach to health care providers that treat pesticide-related illnesses; and, a variety of other innovative approaches. Measuring outcomes is critical to gauging program success.

STRATEGIC AGRICULTURAL INITIATIVE

Strategic Agricultural Initiative (SAI) staff will work with U.S. producers to implement 1-3 model agricultural partnership projects a year (per Region) that utilize the SAI Toolbox – to be released in May 2004. These projects will demonstrate and facilitate the adoption of farm management decisions and practices that provide growers with a “reasonable transition” away from the highest risk pesticides, as mandated by FQPA. All SAI grant proposals in the future must include a plan to measure outcomes.

PESTICIDES AND WATER RESOURCE PROTECTION

OPPTS will protect water resources from pesticide contamination. EPA, States and Tribes will identify and mitigate adverse effects to water resources from registered pesticides. The Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP), the Office of Water and Regions will develop guidance on protecting water resources from pesticides. Progress in protecting water resources from pesticides will be closely monitored and outcome measures will be included in all plans developed for this effort.

LEAD

On April 13, OPPT is convening a meeting of Regional Division Directors responsible for the Lead program for a variety of strategic discussions concerning future directions of this major program. The regions have proposed different approaches to deal with the problem of lead-

poisoned children and positions EPA to meet its strategic goal for 2010. Headquarters and regional management need to select the combination of approaches that offers the most promise for an effective national program to achieve this goal. Once agreement has been reached on program direction, OPPT will meet with first-line regional supervisors and selected states to discuss implementation strategies. We anticipate that a set of approaches, implementation steps, and plan for any needed redirection of resources will be in place in fiscal year 2005. Shortly thereafter, we will revise this Guidance to include any new strategies, measures, and need for regional commitments that result from this process.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

OPPT is revamping the pollution prevention program from a series of pilot efforts in P2 to selecting from among the pilots that were most successful to expand them into a national effort. As part of this effort to more narrowly focus the program, we are asking the regions to make every effort to incorporate P2 into every agreement with the states and tribes and as a consideration for media program and enforcement actions taken. At the same time, headquarters P2 staff and managers will approach other headquarters programs to ensure that P2 is included in their guidance, their grant guidance, their policies, etc. This two-pronged approach offers the best chance of success for integrating P2 into day-to-day programmatic activities and decision-making across the Agency. We anticipate that an agreed-upon set of approaches, implementation steps, and a plan for any redirection of resources will be in place in FY 2005. Shortly thereafter we will revise the NPM Guidance to include any new strategies, measures and the need for reporting that result from this process.

PESTICIDES & ENDANGERED SPECIES

Strategic Target

Each year through 2008, protect endangered and threatened species by ensuring none of the 15 species on the EPA/Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)/U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) priority list of threatened or endangered species will be jeopardized by exposure to pesticides.

Three-year strategy

EPA is collaborating with FWS and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to improve our efforts to protect endangered species. We will be working to identify changes to existing policies, regulations, and the regulatory processes that will enhance protection of endangered species with minimal impact on food producers and pesticide users. EPA is also strengthening endangered species risk assessment/effects determinations processes as well as implementation protection efforts in the field.

Background

EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) endangered species program was created in response to federal agency obligations outlined in Sec. 7 (a)(1) and Sec. 7 (a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Under ESA Sec. 7 (a)(2) EPA must ensure that their actions (pesticide registration, for example) are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species. To meet this requirement, OPP performs risks assessments leading to an "effects determination" which may or may not result in consultation with the FWS and NMFS. Most of this 'Assessment and Consultation' process is performed at EPA Headquarters in Washington, D.C. Under ESA Sec. 7 (a)(1) EPA must use its authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of listed species. The Endangered Species Protection Program (ESPP) was drafted to fulfill this requirement. Unlike the assessment and consultation process, many of the 'Implementation of Protection' activities of the ESPP occur at the Regional, State, and Tribal level.

To date, the ESPP has not been finalized, thus making it a voluntary program. Interim program efforts focused on education, cooperation, and public outreach are in development; however, finalization of the ESPP is required in order for OPP's endangered species program to become enforceable. Recent increased attention to OPP's ESA compliance has led OPP to elevate the ESPP to a top priority; finalization of the ESPP is soon. Regardless of program status, the goals of OPP's endangered species program remain the same:

- (1) to provide the best protection for listed species from the use of pesticides and,
- (2) to minimize the impact of the program on pesticide users

County bulletins are the cornerstone of the ESPP. These bulletins detail local pesticide use restrictions based on listed species habitat delineations and pesticide active ingredients. Production of most bulletins is an EPA HQ-based activity. Bulletin distribution to pesticide users and overall evaluation of the effectiveness of bulletins are primarily EPA Regional, State, and Tribal activities. For the program to be effective county bulletins must contain both the enforcement weight of the label and provide sufficient mapping and pesticide information for the

applicator to make informed and appropriate decisions.

The Endangered Species Program is being launched in 2004. Because it is a new approach to pesticide regulation and because it serves to implement a statute administered by other Federal agencies, there is a need for flexibility in both how we measure success and in the steps we undertake to ensure success. The sections below on measures of success and on *Proposed Principle Activities* for Regions, are intended to be a guides that will be piloted over time as the program progresses. As we learn from piloting the program, the measures and the specific activities that both Headquarters and Regional Offices undertake, adjustments will be made to this guidance in order to ensure that we are approaching the program in a sound, effective manner.

Proposed Measures of Success

Goal	Objective	Sub-objective	Regional Measure	Unit of Measure	Comment
4	1	1	Number of States and Tribes meeting cooperative agreement commitments for endangered species	States and Tribes	Where appropriate, States and Tribes will commit to review draft county bulletins and develop a plan to distribute them.
4	1	1	Number of bulletin distribution points	bulletin access	Major access points may include: county cooperative extension offices, training sessions, Internet, etc...
4	1	1	Number of entities (States, Tribes, public) receiving technical guidance, education, and training (where appropriate)	individuals, outreach materials	

Proposed Principal Activities for the Regions

1. Regions will work with States and Tribes to review draft county bulletins and develop bulletin distribution plans.
2. Once bulletins are available and distributed, Regions, together with States and Tribes, will provide feedback on the effectiveness of bulletin distribution methods and explore alternative methods.
3. Regions will provide clear and responsive communication, coordination, education, and technical expertise to States/Tribes, and other stakeholders.
4. Regions will oversee and provide guidance on State/Tribal cooperative agreement endangered species implementation activities.
5. When appropriate, Regions will assist individual States and Tribes to develop their own plans for protecting endangered species from pesticides.
6. Regions will contribute their unique expertise to the development, implementation, and communication of success measurement tools and additional program guidance documents.
7. Regional endangered species contacts will coordinate within Regional offices and other federal agencies, especially the Services, where appropriate.

PESTICIDE WORKER SAFETY PROGRAMS - (Worker Protection, Pesticide Applicator Certification & Training, and Outreach to Health Care Providers)

Strategic Target

None present in the Agency's revised Strategic Plan

Three-year strategy

EPA will collaborate with States/Tribes, other federal agencies, industry groups, trade organizations, advocacy groups, community-based organizations, the regulated community and other program stakeholders on efforts to improve the health, safety and protection of pesticide workers. This includes agricultural workers, private applicators (farmers) and their family members working around pesticides, pest control operators, pesticide mixers/loaders/handlers, and the full range of other workers that may work with or around pesticides. EPA will strive to assure the protection and safety of pesticide workers by making a number of regulatory program improvements and enhancements, and by working with States/Tribes and our other regulatory

partners to ensure the regulated community is in full compliance with applicable regulations that are designed to protect pesticide workers. EPA will also work to improve pesticide worker health and safety through: compliance assistance to the regulated community; outreach/education programs; pesticide safety training programs; community-based grant programs; risk-based targeting approaches; outreach to health care providers that treat pesticide-related illnesses; and, a variety of other innovative approaches.

Background

One of the Agency's primary goals under its revised Strategic Plan is to assure healthy communities. This includes safety and health in the workplace. A key part of EPA's strategy for achieving its goals is to reduce occupational exposure to pesticides and illnesses related to pesticides. Based on EPA's risk assessments, people who work with or around pesticides face a high potential for of pesticide exposure and pesticide-related illness. EPA is very concerned about the risks to workers from pesticide exposure.

The Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) has made reducing or preventing occupational pesticide exposures and related illnesses one of its highest priorities. An effective pesticide worker safety program that comprehensively addresses pesticide risks in the workplace is essential to accomplishing OPP's and the Agency's goals. Therefore, for FY 2005-07, OPP emphasizes the need for regions, states and tribes to focus on pesticide worker safety programs and work on establishing stronger linkages between the worker protection program, the pesticide applicator certification and training (C&T) program, and the outreach to health care provider initiative since these programs all contribute to reduced pesticide exposure and improved worker health and safety.

Proposed Measures of Success

Goal	Objective	Sub-Objective	Regional Measure	Unit of Measure	Comment
4	4.1	4.1.1	For all States/Tribes in the Region, report the total number of pesticide incidents reported annually to the State/Tribal public health agencies (or the appropriate entity having jurisdiction over pesticide incident reporting) that involved occupational pesticide exposure or illness.	# of occupational pesticide incidents reported	Realizing limits on State/Tribal reporting requirements and the varying degrees of substantiation, report as conditions permit
4	4.1	4.1.1	For all States/Tribes in the Region, report the total number of complaints investigated by the State/Tribal Lead Agency for Pesticides that involved alleged occupational pesticide exposure or illness.	# of complaints investigated	Realizing limits on State/Tribal tracking capabilities, report as conditions permit
4	4.1	4.1.1	For all States/Tribes in the Region, report the total number of complaints investigated by the State/Tribal Lead Agency for Pesticides that involved alleged occupational pesticide exposure or illness and which were associated with an enforcement action for non-compliance with WPS regulations or other FIFRA labeling requirements.	# of complaints investigated associated with enforcement action	Realizing limits on State/Tribal tracking capabilities, report as conditions permit
4	4.1	4.1.1	For all States/Tribes in the Region, assure that complete C&T accomplishment reporting information required by 40 CFR Part 171.7(d) is submitted via C&T State Plan & Reporting database.	Not Applicable	

Proposed Principal Activities for the Regions

1. Regions must assure appropriate implementation of pesticide worker safety programs by States/Tribes in their Regions. This includes: (1) assuring States/Tribes follow

National Cooperative Agreement Guidance and make appropriate commitments in work plans; (2) negotiating clear commitments in annual cooperative agreements based on national guidance; (3) conducting an appropriate number of annual oversight visits to adequately monitor program, assure program coordination, and document program accomplishments; (4) collecting and submitting annual state accomplishment reports that address established national reporting criteria; and (5) conducting thorough and timely annual oversight reviews to evaluate program effectiveness and assure cooperative agreement commitments and national program objectives are met.

For FY 2005 and subsequent years, Regions must assure that all States (and Tribes as applicable) have updated, complying (in accordance with 40 CFR Part 171.7) State/Tribal Plans for Certification of Pesticide Applicators entered into the C&T State Plan Template and Reporting database system. Regions must also assure that all their States/Tribes are utilizing the C&T State Plan Template and Reporting database system for reporting the C&T accomplishment reporting information required by 40 CFR Part 171.7(d).

2. Regions should review the final report on the national assessment of EPA's worker protection program when it is released and be familiar with the outcomes of the assessment and the activities Headquarters plans on undertaking in response to the assessment. EPA will be carrying out a variety of follow-up activities stemming from the assessment process (including hazard communication pilot projects), and Regions should be active partners in the follow-up activities since these efforts will affect the future direction of the programs.
3. Regions should continue active participation in the Certification and Training Assessment Group (CTAG) process and regularly visit the CTAG web site (<http://pep.wsu.edu/ctag/>) to keep abreast of the ongoing CTAG activities and identify potential opportunities for collaboration. The CTAG effort has resulted in numerous recommendations for program improvement, and EPA is actively working on several projects stemming from the CTAG recommendations, including the National Core Exam & Manual and other activities that will result in substantial improvements to the C&T program. Regions should encourage their States/Tribes to adopt these tools to improve the overall applicator certification and training programs.
4. Regions should support the Outreach to Health Care Providers Initiative. This initiative is an important component of EPA's pesticide worker safety program. It is the cornerstone of EPA's effort to improve recognition and management of pesticide poisonings by health care providers, and it is an important part of efforts to facilitate better communications regarding pesticide incidents. Regions should undertake appropriate regional-specific activities to support the initiative.

STRATEGIC AGRICULTURAL INITIATIVE

Strategic Target

By 2008, decrease by 30 percent the occurrences of residues of carcinogenic and cholinesterase-inhibiting neurotoxic pesticides on food eaten by children, and/or

By 2008, reduce by 30 percent the mortality to non-targeted terrestrial and aquatic wildlife caused by pesticides

Three-year Strategy

Strategic Agricultural Initiative (SAI) staff will work with U.S. producers to implement 1-3 model agricultural partnership projects a year (per Region) that utilize the SAI Toolbox – to be released in May 2004. These projects will demonstrate and facilitate the adoption of farm management decisions and practices that provide growers with a “reasonable transition” away from the highest risk pesticides, as mandated by FQPA. All SAI grant proposals in the future must include a plan to measure outcomes.

Background

EPA’s Strategic Agricultural Initiative (SAI) began in FY98 with \$1 million and four FTEs as a pilot program in EPA Regions 4, 5, 9, and 10. The pilot was designed to help implement the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA). Based on the successful pilots, EPA expanded the program to all ten Regions through a FY2000 budget initiative of \$1 million. The initiative then expanded in FY2001 to 10 FTEs and \$2 million. The OPPTS Acting Assistant Administrator sent guidance on the use of these resources to the Regions in December 2000.

This initiative develops pest management strategies to identify alternatives to harmful pesticides. Through SAI, EPA is implementing model agricultural partnership projects that demonstrate and facilitate the adoption of farm management decisions and practices that provide growers with "a reasonable transition" away from the highest risk pesticides – as designated by FQPA.

Proposed Measures of Success

Goal	Objective	Sub-objective	Regional Measure	Unit of Measure	Comment
4	1	1	4-6 model agricultural field projects per Region over 3 yr period (1-3 per year)	Projects	
4	1	1	80 collaboration/outreach activities to foster transition (over 3 years 2005-2007)	Events	

Proposed Principal Activities for the Regions:

1. Have a grant portfolio of projects that utilize the SAI Toolbox (May 2004 release date)
2. Work with OPP to improve internal/external communication on pesticide issues and updates
3. Create and maintain partnerships with producers and commodity groups
4. Encourage and promote cross-media links to other EPA programs
5. Provide feedback to EPA HQ on Regional pesticide transition issues
6. Cooperate with USDA in the work of the Regional Pest Management Centers, NRCS Technical Committees, and Sustainable Agriculture and Research Education (SARE) program

PESTICIDES AND WATER RESOURCE PROTECTION

Strategic Target

None present in the Strategic Plan.

Three-year Strategy

EPA will protect water resources from pesticide contamination. EPA, States and Tribes will identify and mitigate adverse effects to water resources from registered pesticides. The Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP), the Office of Water and Regions will develop guidance on protecting water resources from pesticides.

Background

Goal 2 of EPA's Strategic Plan is Clean and Safe Water. Goal 4 is Healthy Communities and Ecosystems. Protection of water resources from pesticides addresses both of these goals.

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act EPA registers pesticides and sets conditions for their use. These conditions can include requirements to protect water resources. Under the Clean Water Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act EPA protects water resources from pesticides. EPA also provides funding to States and Tribes to protect water resources from pesticides.

Proposed Measures of Success

Goal	Objective	Sub-objective	Regional Measure	Unit of Measure	Comment
2	1	1	Number of State and Tribal pesticide agencies meeting cooperative agreement commitments for water resource protection.	States and Tribes	Annual evaluation by Regions.

Proposed Principal Activities for the Regions

1. Regional Pesticide Offices will work with Regional Water Offices, OPP, States and Tribes to identify and mitigate pesticide contamination of water resources.

2. Regions will work with State and Tribal pesticide agencies to develop and implement programs to protect water resources from pesticide risks. Regions will negotiate annual State and Tribal commitments and evaluate their activities annually. State and Tribal commitments could include:

- coordination with other agencies;
- identification and ranking of critical water resources at risk;
- investigation and mitigation of water resource contamination using tools such as pesticide management plans, pollution prevention projects and best management practices; and
- development or the continued maintenance and update of pesticide management plans to protect critical water resources.

LEAD

Strategic Target

Through 2008, reduce the number of childhood lead poisoning cases to 90,000, from approximately 400,000 cases in 1999/2000.

Three-year strategy

EPA will collaborate with industry, other federal agencies, and the states on a campaign to increase lead-safe practices in home renovation and remodeling and to improve handling of lead paint on bridges and structures through market-based incentives and other innovative approaches. EPA is also developing a strategy for the lead program; implementation will commence in FY05.

Background

EPA's mission is to reduce or prevent risks to human health and the environment posed by chemical substances. In certain instances, risk-reduction efforts are targeted at specific chemicals. Foremost among these is the federal government's commitment to eliminate the incidence of childhood lead poisoning. Since 1973, we have reduced environmental lead levels by phasing out leaded gasoline, banning the sale of lead-based paint for use in residences, and addressing other sources of exposure. Since the 1990's, EPA has focused on reducing children's exposure to lead in paint and dust through a regulatory framework, through federal interagency collaboration, and by informing and educating parents, home buyers, renters, renovators and the medical community about prevention.

As a result of these efforts, in the United States, children's blood-lead levels have declined nearly 90 percent since the mid-1970's, and the incidence of childhood lead poisoning has declined from 900,000 cases in the early 1990's to approximately 400,000 cases in 1999-2000.

Proposed Measures of Success

Goal	Objective	Sub-objective	Regional Measure	Unit of Measure	Comment 2/5/04 Conference Call
4	1	3	Number of individuals certified by EPA, states, and tribes to engage in lead-based paint abatement activities.	individuals	Need to address duplication possibilities.
4	1	3	Cumulative number of authorized state and tribal certification and training programs for lead-based paint professionals	states and tribes	Present in Region 4's strategic plan
4	1	3	Number of individuals reached through general lead education and outreach activities.	individuals	2/5/04: ADD Measure-- Part of 2003-04 Regional MOA. Keep in mind possibility of moving toward counting number of incidences of behavior change.

Proposed Principal Activities for the Regions

1. Continue overseeing the grant program to authorized states and operating the program in non-authorized states..
2. Continue enforcement, compliance assistance and outreach for 406 and 1018 rules.
3. Initiate/continue programs to target areas with high concentrations of children with elevated blood levels.
4. Provide outreach to contractors and homeowners in support of voluntary R&R initiative.

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBs)

Strategic Target

Through 2008, reduce the potential for risks from leaks and spills by ensuring the safe disposal annually of 9,000 large capacitors and 5,000 transformers containing PCBs.

Three-year Strategy

OPPT's National Program Chemicals Division (NPCD) is forming a workgroup to develop new ideas for use in implementing this project. EPA will expand pilots to encourage companies to retire from service large capacitors and transformers containing PCBs to meet ambitious new targets for safe disposal by 2008.

Through coordination with OSWER and other entities remediating and revitalizing PCB contaminated sites, encourage appropriate clean-ups to return such properties to productive use.

Background

The Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976 banned the production of PCBs outright. However, a substantial number of capacitors and transformers containing these carcinogens remain in service. Pursuant to pending POPs legislation and the Stockholm Convention, parties will need to implement measures consistent with the Convention to phase out the use of PCBs by 2025. In the meantime, companies are still being permitted to dispose of PCB-contaminated materials and clean-ups of PCB spills from this equipment continue to be needed.

Since the promulgation of the PCB Disposal Amendments in 1998, emphasis has been placed on site cleanup. With the passage of the new Brownfields legislation in 2002, emphasis has shifted to property revitalization which is a combination of cleanup, application of engineering controls and reliance on institutional controls to limit exposure to PCBs, especially in old buildings. The Brownfields legislation's sole reliance on State voluntary cleanup programs (VCP) adds a new dimension to implementing the historically undelegated PCB program under TSCA. Quantitative reporting by the regions for this program was begun in FY 2003; OPPTS anticipates that the current measures will be fine-tuned during the next three years.

Proposed Measures of Success

Goal	Ob- jective	Sub- objective	Regional Measure	Unit of Measure	Comment
4	1	3	Number of PCB Transformers disposed at permitted disposal facilities.	transformers	
4	1	3	Number of PCB Large Capacitors disposed at permitted disposal facilities.	capacitors	
4	1	3	Acres of property to be remediated under issued 761.61(c) approvals and 761.61(a) reviewed approvals.	acres	

Proposed Principal Activity for the Regions

1. Regions will encourage phase-out of PCB laden equipment. When appropriate, Regions will conform to the requirements of implementing POPs legislation. Participation in National workgroup is critical to ensuring program effectiveness.
2. Regions will continue cleanup activities with an emphasis placed on sites where an identified private party is willing to revitalize property and return it to productive use.

ASBESTOS

Strategic Target

None present in the Agency's Revised Strategic Plan

Three-year Strategy

EPA will focus efforts to address the development of fiber science and fiber toxicity issues, and to address the need to develop a definitive and accurate bulk testing method for asbestos contamination in vermiculite attic insulation and other potentially contaminated materials. Outreach and technical assistance activities will be expanded for schools and a new project to determine and ultimately convey the risks to homeowners and remodelers from asbestos-contaminated vermiculite home insulation will begin. EPA also plans a market analysis of asbestos products and asbestos-contaminated products currently in commerce. Finally, EPA will continue developing materials to support our outreach efforts.

Background

Asbestos is known to cause a variety of problems when inhaled into the lungs. In 2002, EPA commissioned an Asbestos Strategies project to take stock of recent experiences and potential solutions and options regarding the use and management of asbestos. EPA is now in the process of developing an Action Plan, including a Research Agenda to guide the future direction of the asbestos program. EPA will continue to coordinate with other federal agencies – including OSHA, MSHA, NIOSH, CPSC, ATSDR, AND USGS – on asbestos issues. Quantitative reporting by the regions for this program was begun in FY 2003; OPPTS anticipates that the current measures will be fine-tuned during the next three years.

Proposed Measures of Success

Goal	Objective	Sub-objective	Regional Measure	Unit of Measure	Comment
4	1	3	Number of school children attending institutions reached through general toxic fibers education and outreach activities.	children	

Proposed Principal Activities for the Regions

1. Continue efforts to bring schools into AHERA compliance.
2. Continue outreach efforts, especially with new materials now under development.
3. Continue working with training providers to ensure compliance with requirements.

MERCURY

Strategic Target

(Office of Environmental Information) By 2008, decrease releases of PBT chemicals by 15 percent as reported in the Toxics Release Inventory, compared to 2001 levels.

Three-year Strategy

EPA will continue to recruit new partners for the Hospitals for a Healthy Environment program, and plans new partnerships with industry to reduce existing mercury uses. The Agency will also develop a database on industrial and commercial uses of mercury. EPA will continue to work with teachers, administrators, parents, and students to communicate the importance of reducing mercury in schools and the community. EPA will look at new ways to promote additional reductions in mercury use, such as through the voluntary Green Suppliers Network and through continued support for regional and state programs and partnerships.

Background

Mercury can be a potent neurotoxicant and is known to bioaccumulate, notably in fish. Approximately eight percent of women of childbearing age had blood mercury concentrations higher than EPA's recommended reference dose. EPA has taken numerous actions to reduce sources of mercury pollution to air, water, and waste through regulatory and permit programs. EPA is also developing a new draft of the Agency's Mercury Action Plan that will outline EPA's multimedia, multi-office goals and priority actions for addressing mercury pollution and exposure. Quantitative reporting by the regions for this program was begun in FY 2003; OPPTS anticipates that the current measures will be fine-tuned during the next three years.

Proposed Measures of Success

Goal	Ob- jective	Sub- objective	Regional Measure	Unit of Measure	Comment
4	1	3	Number of partnerships established with hospitals and other health facilities to reduce Mercury in waste streams following the process established under the Hospitals for a Healthy Environment (H2E) program.	# partnerships	Present in Region 1's plan
4	1	3	Number of pounds of mercury eliminated by Regional H2E participants	pounds	Present in Region 1's plan
4	1	3	Number of pounds of mercury eliminated by sectors other than Regional H2E participants (i.e. schools)	pounds	Supported as a measure that can encompass efforts with schools

Proposed Principal Activities for the Regions

1. Continue support of Hospitals for a Healthy Environment program
2. Support new initiative on mercury in long-term care facilities
3. Add mercury to broad-based Regional efforts to reduce hazards in schools
4. Support implementation of Mercury Action Plan

POLLUTION PREVENTION (P2)

Strategic Targets

Sub-Objective 5.2.1: P2 by Government and the Public

1. *(EPP) By 2006, reduce TRI-reported toxic chemical releases at federal facilities by 40%, from a baseline year of 2001*
2. *By 2008, EPA will go beyond compliance with executive orders to green federal government operations in its purchase of “green” products and services, from a baseline year of 2002*
3. *By 2008, all federal agencies will have defined EPP programs and policies in place and will be expanding their purchases of available “green” products and services, from a baseline of one federal agency in 2002*

Sub-Objective 5.2.2: P2 by Business

1. *By 2008, reduce pollution by 76 billion pounds, conserve 360 billion BTUs of energy and 2.7 billion gallons of water, and save \$400 million, from a baseline year of 2003.*
2. *By 2008, reduce by 40 percent TRI chemical releases to the environment from the business sector per unit of production ("Clean Index"), and reduce by 20 percent TRI chemicals in production-related wastes generated by the business sector per unit of production ("Green Index"), from the baseline year of 2001.*
3. *By 2008, reduce 165 thousand metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions through the Green Chemistry Challenge Awards, from a baseline year of 1996.*

Three-year Regional Strategy

EPA will emphasize obtaining and measuring environmental results from pollution prevention activities. This includes identifying past successes and replicating them to achieve national and international results. At the same time, continued stimulation of new ideas and innovation in P2 will remain a program priority.

In the Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Program, EPA will harness the purchasing power of government to stimulate demand for “greener” products and services, thereby fostering manufacturing change. The Agency will identify environmental performance standards by which products can be evaluated. EPA will invest in the development of tools that businesses and purchasers can use to identify key environmental attributes and evaluate the environmental performance of products. A vital component of our strategy is the continuation of the Pollution Prevention State Grant program; these grants support promising, innovative ideas

for preventing pollution. We will focus these grants on innovative approaches, high payoff opportunities, and replication for national and international implementation.

In the chemicals area, we will focus on priority chemicals for pollution prevention partnerships and projects. EPA will continue to target prevention of priority hazardous chemical releases and wastes generated by federal facilities by promoting the use of EMS's; EPA will implement EMS's at 34 of its own facilities.

Background

The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 establishes pollution prevention as a national objective and the P2 hierarchy as national policy. EPA intends to achieve its P2 goals through voluntary partnerships and by incorporating P2 solutions into ongoing Agency regulatory development efforts. The Agency will work with industry to build P2 into the design of manufacturing processes and products and will team with states, tribes, and governments at all levels to find simple, voluntary, and cost-effective P2 solutions. EPA will also promote the principles of responsible stewardship, sustainability, and accountability in developing approaches to prevent pollution.

Proposed Measures of Success

Goal	Objective	Sub-objective		Unit of Measure	Comment
5	2	1	Number of federal facility partners implementing P2 projects (EMSs, EPP, etc.) with EPA's assistance.	facilities	Present in Region 7, 8, and 9 strategic plans
5	2	2	**Pounds of pollution reduced through pollution prevention efforts	pounds	Component of Agency strategic target. Based on NPPR data.
5	2	2	**BTUs of energy conserved through pollution prevention efforts	BTUs	Component of Agency strategic target. Based on NPPR data.
5	2	2	**Gallons of water conserved through pollution prevention efforts	gallons	Component of Agency strategic target. Based on NPPR data.
5	2	2	**Dollars saved through pollution prevention efforts	dollars	Component of Agency strategic target. Based on NPPR data.

*In accordance with the NPM guidance for FY05, regions have the flexibility to determine to what depth they will report on this measure. Reporting could range from a simple number of facilities implementing P2 projects, to breaking this number into types of projects (EPP, EMS, Green Buildings, Green Meetings, Green Energy, and so on) all the way to reporting for each project the environmental results achieved or planned to be achieved.

**Direct regional efforts only. (EPA will measure Regional grant-related results through measurement reports being developed by the National Pollution Prevention Roundtable. EPA is financially supporting the development of these NPPR reports, which are being designed by an NPPR measurement task force to measure the results of state and tribal P2 efforts [as partly supported by EPA Regional grants] in terms similar to those

outlined here for measuring direct regional efforts. The NPPR task force is in the process of refining the measures and the data collection approach for these reports.)

Proposed Principal Activities of the Regions

1. Administer the P2 state grants program to fund state P2 technical programs and regional P2Rx centers, which assist businesses in ways that contribute significantly to the Agency being able to reach its P2 strategic targets. Identify and work with the states and EPA headquarters to replicate successful pilots for maximum national impact.
2. Promote the integration of P2 in the work of the Regional air, water, waste, and toxics programs.
3. If regional resources allow, provide direct P2 assistance to businesses.
4. As resources allow, encourage federal facilities within the region to implement P2 projects (through implementing environmentally preferable purchasing, environmental management systems, etc.)

HPV/VCCEP

Strategic Targets

1. *Through 2008, eliminate or effectively manage risks associated with High Production Volume (HPV) chemicals identified as priority concerns through EPA's assessment of Screening Information Data Set and other information.*
2. *Through 2008, increase the efficiency of EPA's efforts to eliminate or effectively manage risks associated with HPV chemicals and chemicals to which children may be exposed by employing collaborative strategies with chemical producers and users and leveraging strategies with other governmental entities upon initial identification of such risks. Efficiency will be measured in terms of EPA's per-chemical review costs compared to 2005.*
3. *Through 2008, complete risk assessments for at least 10 chemicals to which children may be exposed to enable effective management of identified risks. (Baseline is 0 chemicals with completed risk assessments in FY 2003)*

Three-year Strategy: EPA will continue to receive, evaluate, and make public information on 2,200 chemicals for which industry is voluntarily providing data. The Agency will identify and set priorities for further assessments and determine the need to take action to eliminate or manage the risks identified.

Background

Approximately 66,600 chemicals were in use prior to the enactment of TSCA in 1976. Thousands of these chemicals are still used today, and nearly 3,000 of them are “high production volume” (HPV) chemicals (produced in quantities exceeding one million pounds). Approximately 300 companies and 100 consortia are voluntarily providing screening-level data covering over 2,200 of the more than 2,800 chemicals included in the HPV Challenge Program.

Children, with their developing brains and bodies, can be more vulnerable to potential adverse effects of chemical exposures. The Voluntary Children’s Chemical Evaluation Program (VCCEP) focuses on assessing

the potential health risks associated with chemicals to which children are exposed. Again, companies that manufacture/import these chemicals have agreed to voluntarily sponsor assessment and data development efforts on 20 such chemicals; companies collect and/or develop health effects and exposure information on their chemicals and integrate that information into a risk assessment and data needs assessment. Following review by a peer consultation process and the Agency, sponsors will be asked to develop additional data on health effects and exposure needed to adequately characterize risks to children. OPPTS has tracked this regional measure since 2002; in future years, OPPTS anticipates that additional, outcome-oriented measures will be developed for this program.

Proposed Measures of Success

Goal	Objective	Sub-objective	Regional Measure	Unit of Measure	Comment
4	1	3	Number of state programs informally agreeing to promote the use of chemical data among their respective state counterparts as data programs become available on the HPV website.	state	2/5/04: Subject to the availability of training materials/information supplied to the regions.

Proposed Principal Activities for the Regions

1. Continued outreach to stakeholders on the availability of HPV and VCEEP data and to potential users of the data utilizing materials provided by Headquarters.
2. Working to increase collaboration between Public Health and Environmental Departments in data sharing
3. Outlining uses of HPV and VCEEP data within Regions, States, and Tribes.

FY 2005 National Program Manager Guidance to Regions
Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxics Substances (OPPTS)
Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP)
Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT)

NOTE: Tables for 2006 -7 will be revised to reflect any adjustments to the guidance due to changing priorities or fine tuning of measures

Office of Pesticide Programs
Regional Commitments: FY 2005 Operating Year

PESTICIDES AND WATER RESOURCE PROTECTION

Goal	Objective	Sub-Objective	Measure	FY 05 Regional Commitment	FY 05 Regional Report	Comment
2	1	1	Number of State and Tribal pesticide agencies meeting cooperative agreement commitments for water resource protection.			

Office of Pesticide Programs

Regional Commitments: FY 2005 Operating Year

Worker Safety

Goal	Objective	Sub-Objective	Measure	FY 05 Regional Commitment	FY 05 Regional Report	Comment
4	1	4.1.1	For all States/Tribes in the Region, report the total number of pesticide incidents reported annually to the State/Tribal public health agencies (or the appropriate entity having jurisdiction over pesticide incident reporting) that involved occupational pesticide exposure or illness.			
4	1	4.1.1	For all States/Tribes in the Region, report the total number of complaints investigated by the State/Tribal Lead Agency for Pesticides that involved alleged occupational pesticide exposure or illness.			
4	1	4.1.1	For all States/Tribes in the Region, assure that complete C&T accomplishment reporting information required by 40 CFR Part 171.7(d) is submitted via C&T State Plan & Reporting database.			
4	1	4.1.1	For all States/Tribes in the Region, report the total number of complaints investigated by the State/Tribal Lead Agency for Pesticides that involved alleged occupational pesticide exposure or illness and which were associated with an enforcement action for non-compliance with WPS regulations or other FIFRA labeling requirements.			

Office of Pesticide Programs
Regional Commitments: FY 2005 Operating Year

Endangered Species

Goal	Objective	Sub-Objective	Measure	FY 05 Regional Commitment	FY 05 Regional Report	Comment
4	1	1	Number of States and Tribes meeting cooperative agreement commitments for endangered species			
4	1	1	Number of bulletin distribution points			
4	1	1	Number of entities (States, Tribes, public) receiving technical guidance, education, and training (where appropriate)			

Office of Pesticide Programs
Regional Commitments: FY 2005 Operating Year

Strategic Agricultural Initiative

Goal	Objective	Sub-Objective	Measure	FY 05 Regional Commitment	FY 05 Regional Report	Comment
4	1	1	4-6 model Agricultural field projects per Region over 3 year period (1 -3 per year)			
4	1	1	80 collaboration/outreach activities to foster transition (over 3 years 2005 – 2007)			

Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics
Regional Commitments: FY 2005 Operating Year

Lead

Goal	Objective	Sub-Objective	Measure	FY 05 Regional Commitment	FY 05 Regional Report	Comment
4	1	3	Number of individuals certified by EPA, states, and tribes to engage in lead-based paint abatement activities			
4	1	3	Number of individuals reached through general lead education and outreach activities			

Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics

Regional Commitments: FY 2005 Operating Year

PCB's

Goal	Objective	Sub-Objective	Measure	FY 05 Regional Commitment	FY 05 Regional Report	Comment
4	1	3	Number of PCB transformers disposed at permitted disposal facilities			
4	1	3	Number of PCB large capacitors disposed at permitted disposal facilities			
4	1	3	Acres of property to be remediated under issued 761.61(c) approvals and 761.61(a) reviewed approvals			

Asbestos

Goal	Objective	Sub-Objective	Measure	FY 05 Regional Commitment	FY 05 Regional Report	Comment
4	1	3	Number of school children attending institutions reached through general toxic fibers education and outreach activities			

Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics

Regional Commitments: FY 2005 Operating Year

Mercury

Goal	Objective	Sub-Objective	Measure	FY 05 Regional Commitment	FY 05 Regional Report	Comment
4	1	3	Number of partnerships established with hospitals and other health facilities to reduce Mercury in waste streams following the process established under the Hospitals for a Healthy Environment (H2E) program			
4	1	3	Number of pounds of Mercury eliminated by Regional H2E participants			
4	1	3	Number of pounds of Mercury eliminated by sectors other than Regional H2E participants (i.e., schools)			

Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics

Regional Commitments: FY 2005 Operating Year

Pollution Prevention

Goal	Objective	Sub-Objective	Measure	FY 05 Regional Commitment	FY 05 Regional Report	Comment
5	2	1	*Number of federal facility partners implementing P2 projects (EMS's, EPP, etc.) with EPA's assistance			
5	2	2	**Pounds of pollution reduced through pollution prevention efforts			
5	2	2	**BTUs of energy conserved through pollution prevention efforts			
5	2	2	**Gallons of water conserved through pollution prevention efforts			
5	2	2	**Dollars saved through pollution prevention efforts			

* In accordance with the NPM guidance for FY05, regions have the flexibility to determine to what depth they will report on this measure. Reporting could range from a simple number of facilities implementing P2 projects, to breaking this number into types of projects (EPP, EMS, Green Buildings, Green Meetings, Green Energy, and so on) all the way to reporting for each project the environmental results achieved or planned to be achieved.

** Direct regional efforts only. (EPA will measure Regional grant-related results through measurement reports being developed by the National Pollution Prevention Roundtable [NPPR]. EPA is financially supporting the development of these NPPR reports, which are being designed by an NPPR measurement task force to measure the results of state and tribal P2 efforts [as partly supported by EPA Regional grants] in terms similar to those outlined here for measuring direct regional efforts. The NPPR task force is in the process of refining the measures and the data collection approach for these reports.)

Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics
Regional Commitments: FY 2005 Operating Year

HPV/VCCEP

Goal	Objective	Sub-Objective	Measure	FY 05 Regional Commitment	FY 05 Regional Report	Comment
4	1	3	Number of state programs informally agreeing to promote the use of chemical data among their respective state counterparts as data become available on the HPV website			